



At the current ice-hockey world and European championships in Finland the USSR has won its 21st European title yet with ten points, beating all other European teams.

The USSR also tops the world championship standings, the only team with an undefeated record and 12 points from six rounds. Canada and Sweden are level at eight points each, followed by Czechoslovakia with seven points. Finland six, the FRG four, Italy three, and the USA one. America, the Olympic champion, has been relegated to group B, making the way for the USSR next season.

The USSR is also a heavy sea

## EUROPEAN 'GOLD' FOR USSR



USSR forwards Kazhvalkov, Kapustin and Galkov look on as their teammates swing into action.

Photo by TASS special correspondent Igor Utkin, exclusively for "MN"

with 44 goals, conceding 11 goals, less than any other team on the field.

The European champion's performance is much commented on in the press. "Svenska Dagbladet" points out that the Soviet team has a series of top-notch players. The Krut'ev-Larionov-Makarov threesome make their opponents go flat out, while the Shalimov-Shchegolev-Kapustin trio, in all appearances, the most effective at the championship.

After the USSR doubled Finland, 8-1, the local "Aamulehti" stressed that the Soviet team had painted the entire picture of the game in the first period and only added the finishing touches thereafter.

The Sweden-Czechoslovakia and Canada-Italy encounters, both drawn, 3-3, were the most slugging in the latest two rounds.

There has been mounting interest in the games as the finals draw near. Canada's TV decided to broadcast the Canadian team's final games, having come to terms with the Finnish TV.

The fans are agog with expectation for the April 24 USSR-Canada bout in the closing round of the first stage; the finals start off on April 25.

The International Ice Hockey Federation is getting into session to decide, among other things, the formula for the next championship to be held in West Germany.



Italian Mike Amodeo tackles down Dale Haverchuk, Canada, during their match. Photo AP-TASS

## A point decided all

While the Central Army Club saved up the national volleyball title long before the end of the championship the late of the other awards was sealed only to the final encounter, Riga Radio-tekhnika, which failed to pick up just a point they badly needed

from their two remaining games, had all their hopes pinned on the Leningrad Avtomobilist vs Moscow Region Dynamo encounter. The hosts, Avtomobilist, won to come second, while the Riga club placed third.

## Tournament in London

After six rounds and as many to come, the Hungarian Grandmaster, Lajos Polisch, leads with five points at an international chess tournament in the British capital, followed by Sweden Andersson with 4.5 and Karpov, Spassky and Speelman level at 3.5 each.

## FLAG AT A NEW HEIGHT

The first Soviet Everest expedition has reached the altitude of 8,250 metres, where a group led by Valentin Ivanov found a suitable site for their fourth camp, to be struck by a group led by Valery Khomikov.

Everest is famous for its changing weather, abundant snowfalls and high winds. The whims of nature deterred the Ivanov group from striking the camp-4, and so they had to climb down. The other group are now staying in the third camp waiting for better weather.

Once the camp has been struck at an altitude of 8,250 metres, the climbers will start working their way to the 8,500 metre mark where a fifth camp is to be set up.

After the preparations are over, the assault group will descend even lower than the base camp for some rest—there were quite a few Everest scaling expeditions who had to abandon the final assault after much preliminary work only because the climbers were plain washed out.

## ATHLETES SET FOR RECORDS

At an international competition in San Jose, California, Bob Roggy, 25, made a javelin throw of 93.72 metres, a new US record exceeding by two metres the former mark set back in 1970.

Noted American sprinter and jumper Carl Lewis, 28, ran the 100 m in 10.13 sec, the world's

fastest time this season. His younger sister Carol long-jumped 6.51 m, the world's highest outdoor mark yet.

22-year-old Marilyn Otter, Jamaica, dashed, at an international championship at Lawrence, Kansas, the 200 m in 22.62 sec, the fastest time of the season.

## EUROPEAN CUPS FIELD DAY

In the European Winners Cup second semifinals leg British Aston Villa mounted impenetrable defences against Belgium's Anderlecht to hold them to a goalless draw, and will now face West German Bayern in the final match in Rotterdam on May 26.

Bayern played home to Borussia Dortmund, 2-1, in extra time, and will take on West German Hamburg who doubled Yugoslavia's Radnicki, 5-1, at home.

The UEFA finals will be played out on May 5 and 19.

In the Cup Holders Cup Standard edged Tottenham, 1-0, while Barcelona had a similar win over British Tottenham at home.

Sweden's Göteborg edged into the UEFA finals defeating West German Kaiserslautern, 2-1, in extra time, and will take on West German Hamburg who doubled Yugoslavia's Radnicki, 5-1, at home.

The UEFA finals will be played out on May 5 and 19.

## SHARING SUCCESS

The USSR women's team has won a gymnastic match with their American counterparts at Gainesville, Florida, totalling 193.70 points, 0.1 point ahead of the opponents. The hosts won the men's event by 291.85 to 291.05 points.

Moscow schoolgirl Valentina

Shkolnik prevailed in the women's programme with 39.25 points, followed by hosts Cathie Johnson and Michelle Goodwin. Miss Gaylord, USA, was the top male competitor with 38.45 points, followed by Muscovites Sergei Gritkov and Dmitry Belov.

## A TEAM OF CHAMPIONS

The USSR has won the team title at the European Greco-Roman wrestling championship in the Bulgarian resort town of Varna with a tally of six gold, one silver and one bronze medals.



1982 European title holder Zhanitov, USSR, looks all set to get the best of silver medalist Matos, Poland, at the European Greco-Roman wrestling championship. Photo BTA-TASS

## INFORMATION

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## India wants closer links with Indochina

Delhi, India is consistent in its support for a political solution to the problems of South-East Asia and stands for further development of friendly relations with the states of Indochina—Vietnam, Laos, and Kampuchea, said P. V. Narasimha Rao, the Indian Minister of External Affairs.

Speaking at a ceremony inaugurating the Indian Centre for the study of the problems of Indochina, the minister stated that in the international arena, India and the Indochinese nations were engaged in a resolute fight against colonialism and apartheid and supported the national liberation movements in Asia, Africa and Latin America.

The sufferings of the Kampuchese people under the murderous Pol Pot regime caused profound concern in India, P. V. Narasimha Rao said. The decision to establish diplomatic relations with the People's Republic of Kampuchea has served to confirm our sincere desire for peace in the region, the Indian minister emphasized.

## Charles Percy: SALT talks are a must

Washington, Support for practical steps to limit strategic armaments has been voiced by Charles Percy, chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee.

In an interview to the "Washington Post" Percy said he was convinced of the need to take

urgent measures to control nuclear armaments. He called on the American administration to resume the Soviet-American SALT talks as soon as possible.

This is the most important problem facing mankind, and, of course the most urgent task facing the Senate.

We must do our utmost to resume the negotiation process, he stressed.

The Senator said that in the next future he intended to begin hearings in the Foreign Relations Committee on a wide range of issues involved in establishing control over armaments and the administration's policies in this sphere. He also plans to use the results of these deliberations as a basis for drawing up and presenting to the Senate a draft resolution to facilitate the resumption of the SALT process.

## New South African Invasion threatens Angola

Paris, Racist South Africa is preparing a new large-scale invasion of the People's Republic of Angola similar to the one undertaken last August, a France-Presse correspondent was told in an interview by Angola's Minister of Defence Pedro Maria Tosh.

According to available information, he said, a large number of South African troops and combat equipment are amassed on Namibia's border with the PRA. They are poised to strike at the town of Onitje, the administrative centre of the Kunene province, part of which is still occupied by Portuguese troops.

In addition, the minister said, recently South African aviation has violated Angola's air space several times over Chibemba (Huila province) 250 kilometres inside PRA territory.

The Angolan leadership considers the above acts form part of preparations for large-scale aggression against the country's southern areas. The minister emphasized that Angola is ready to defend her sovereignty and independence using all available means.

Belgium has ordered a period of intensified social conflict, unprecedented over the past few years. The main weapon to the hands of industrial and office workers are strikes which have swept almost the entire country. In answer to an appeal from Belgium's General Federation of Labour, numerous sections of the working class resorted to industrial action. In the photo: rioting battles between demonstrators and police during workers' strike in Brussels.

## FACTS AND EVENTS

○ Tanzania will never deviate from its goal of building a socialist society, said A. Nyerere, President of Tanzania and Chairman of the Revolutionary Party of Tanzania (COT). He rejected allegations that the economic difficulties in his country are the result of his government's policy of its development.

○ A call on British workers to limit their support for the Conservative government has been made in the city of Perth by delegates attending the Scottish Trade Union Congress. The economic situation approved by the Congress stressed that the "very essential policy" of the government is "highly damaging to the country, causing unemployment, inflation, production and quality in falling, living standards and a growth in mass unemployment."

## The results of subbotnik-82

We now have the results of the All-Union Communist subbotnik dedicated to the 17th anniversary of the birth of Vladimir Lenin. 155 million people took part working at factories, on construction sites and collective and state farms. In transport and in other branches of the national economy. Populated areas were also tidied up. An estimated 180 million roubles were earned and spent towards the end of the fifth five year plan of 1981-85. 908 million roubles' worth of industrial products were produced.

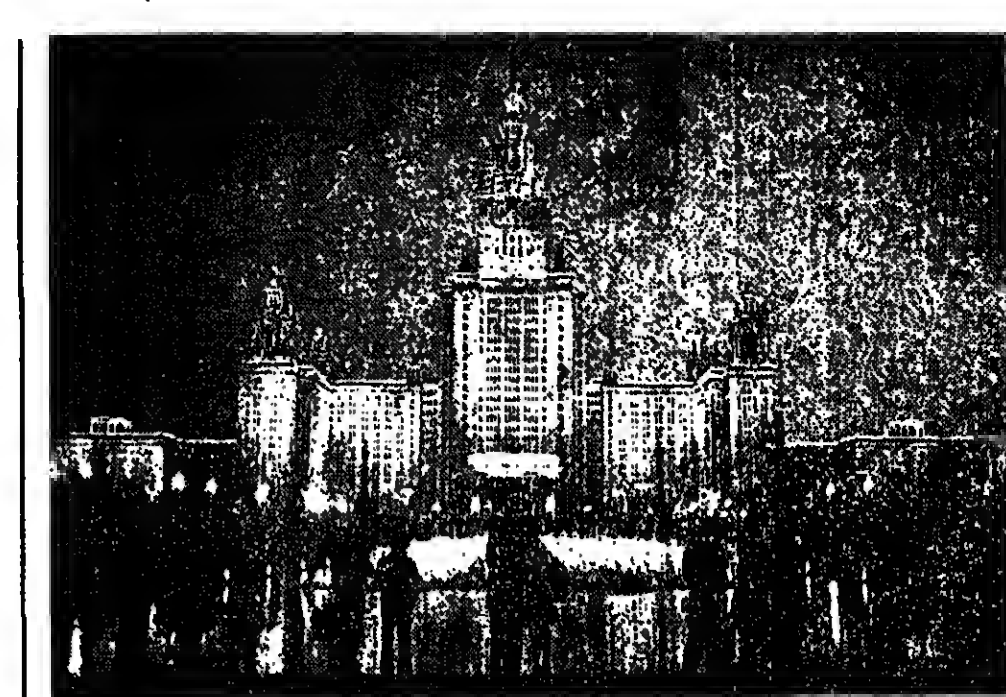
The money deriving from the subbotnik will be spent on further improvements in mother and child care, and on medical services for war and labour veterans.

## Round the Soviet Union

● THE CONSTRUCTION HAS BEGUN, 2,700 METRES UP IN THE CENTRAL TAJIKISTAN MOUNTAINS, OF A TUNNEL FOR TRAFFIC. A fleet of heavy bulldozers has started digging their way towards the entrance of the tunnel on the northern slope of the Gissar Range. The tunnel will make possible round-the-year traffic along the Dushanbe-Loninsbed highway, which at present is usually closed for up to six months each year by avalanches.

● THE SPRING FISHING SEASON HAS STARTED IN THE BALTICS. Dozens of trawlers have put out to sea in the Baltic and the Riga Bay. Hundreds of tonnes of cod and sprat have been caught. Fish is processed at sea in floating canneries and refrigerated trawlers.

## MOSCOW SIGHTS



Moscow University on the Lenin Hills.

Photo by Andrei Knyazev

## New victory for Soviet ice hockey



The USSR ice-hockey squad have won their 18th world title to date with two rounds still to go of the world championship in Poland and, moreover, not having lost one point to eight rivals. They have also won their 21st European title.

The world championship was practically clinched in two USSR vs Canada games. Canada's

coach Marshall Johnston said shortly before the first bout that his players were already well acclimatized in Europe, that they were in good shape and resolved to challenge the many-time world winners and Cup Canada holders, while celebrated Philadelphia Flyers' Bobby Clarke

(Continued on page 8)



The USSR national hockey players—the "golden team" at the world championship.

## MULTIPURPOSE TRUCK

The KAZ-200 is the first in a large family of heavy lorries to be produced by the Krasnoyarsk motorworks in the Krasnoyarsk Territory. The KAZ-200 has a rigid chassis and the improved shape of the assembly line.

The new base model has already been used to assemble experimental tip-up lorries, trucks and timber carriers.

## ATTENTION, SUBSCRIBERS ABROAD

## DEAR READERS,

"MN Information" comes out on Tuesdays and Saturdays, and offers to bring the latest information on events in the USSR and in the world reported by TASS and foreign news agencies. Nothing short of the material carried in the editions of both "Moscow News" and "MN" in

formation gives you a full idea of life in the Soviet Union for the week.

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## QUARRELS WITHIN THE EEC

Brussels. The EEC agricultural ministers have failed to reach agreement at their meeting in Luxembourg, which has again revealed bitter differences between the EEC countries. After three days of negotiations, the ministers have been unable to agree on the size of the increase in prices for agricultural products and subsidies to EEC farmers this year.

As on previous occasions, EEC members were divided into two opposite camps. One led by Britain opposed a substantial increase in prices and in general advocated smaller allocations to the common agricultural policy. On

this issue, Britain is supported by the FRG which demands that a greater share of the EEC budget be spent on industrial development.

The other group headed by France supports a substantial increase in the purchase prices for agricultural products as demanded by the farmers. Originally, the Commission of the European Communities proposed a nine per cent average increase in prices. The European Parliament endorsed a 14 per cent increase, whereas the farmers' organizations insist on a rise of over 16 per cent.

## A COALITION AGAINST CHEMICAL WEAPONS FORMED

Washington. As many as 35 American anti-war, religious and youth organizations have announced the formation of a coalition to pressurize the US Congress into cancelling the outlays in the Pentagon 1983 fiscal budget for the manufacture of chemical munitions.

A. Isaac, director of the influential public organization, the Council for a Livable World, and one of the coalition organizers,

told a Congress press conference that the White House has asked for a hundred million dollars to be spent on the accelerated development and production of the most monstrous type of chemical weapons—binary nervous agents.

He stressed the need to curb the perilous chemical arms race and to channel the tremendous resources squandered on chemical arms into meeting the country's most acute social problems.

## CHINA DRAWS UP NEW CONSTITUTION

Peking. The Chinese newspapers carry a New China news agency report about a regular session of the Standing Committee of the National People's Congress, which discussed a draft of the revised constitution of the Chinese People's Republic prepared by a commission which was set up in September 1980.

According to the report, under the new draft constitution the post of Chairman of the Chinese People's Republic abolished at the time of the "cultural revolution" is reinstated and a central military council has been formed to take charge of the country's armed forces.

Explaining the draft constitution, Peng Zhen, deputy chairman of the commission, said,

among other things, that the Chinese People's Republic "is a socialist state of the dictatorship of the people's democracy", whereas the 1978 Constitution described the country as "a socialist state of the dictatorship of the proletariat". He noted that the new draft constitution was based on four fundamental principles which include "Marxism-Leninism and Mao Zedong thought".

It is pointed out that the draft will be published "for universal discussion" and will then be submitted for approval to the National People's Congress which "is to meet this year".

There is no mention in the report of any provisions in the new constitution concerning the country's foreign policy.



As armchair Atlantic.

Drawing by Yuri Ivanov

## Americans

to step up their presence in the Caribbean

Georgetown. The widely publicized programme of Washington's "economic aid" to Caribbean countries is nothing but camouflage intended to conceal aggressive American designs in the area, writes the "Caribbean Insight" regional magazine. Quoting instructions issued by the US Department of State and some other sources, the magazine notes that a substantial increase in American military aid to a number of countries in the area is expected in the near future as well as corresponding increase in direct American presence to the Caribbean.

The "Caribbean Insight" points out that this aid will go in the first place to Jamaica, the Dominican Republic and to Barbados—countries which have uncondi-

tionally accepted the American military strategic plans. Washington also wants the so-called "police self-defence forces in the region", set up in keeping with the decision of the East Caribbean Organization, to be converted into regional armed forces.

The magazine also reports that the Pentagon has plans to set up new military bases in Haiti, Anguilla and on the island of Antigua. Commenting on these plans, the "Caribbean Insight" points out that although representatives of the Washington administration deny their existence, it is known that the Americans have signed an agreement with the dictator Duvalier regime for the American ship, the Hawkness, to explore the ocean floor around Haiti towards this end.

## OAU: CALL FOR AFRICAN UNITY

Nairobi. At a meeting of the executive bureau of the Organization of African Unity, which took place here recently, an appeal was made for the preservation and consolidation of African unity. The problems facing OAU, says a final communiqué, can and should be solved by negotiation and consultations within the organization itself.

The bureau urged African nations to attend all OAU-sponsored meetings. Delegates stressed that the problems which have arisen from the admission of the Saharan Arab Democratic Republic to OAU will be discussed at the 19th Assembly of OAU heads of state and government in Tripoli this August.

The participants also considered the Namibian issue. The racist authorities in South Africa, said Tanzanian President Julius Nyerere, are dragging their feet over Namibian independence, hatching new aggressive designs against the People's Republic of Angola. He further stressed that the African nations must keep a careful look out for Pretoria's ploys.

The president went on to emphasize that OAU plays an important part in freeing the African continent of the last remnants of colonialism and urged the African nations to close their ranks.

## NEW NUCLEAR MISSILES FOR SPAIN

Madrid. NATO is planning to deploy advanced American medium-range nuclear missiles in Spain, General W. Gortler, chief of the general staff of the Belgian army, said during an official visit here that their deployment is demanded by strategic considerations for geographically Spain is not far removed from the potential adversary. The general openly admitted that NATO is planning to use Spanish territory for military exercises and for storing military hardware and equipment. Such a statement is indicative of NATO's overt pressure on Spain even prior to the latter's entry into the organization.

## NICARAGUA PREPARED

TO IMPROVE RELATIONS  
WITH U.S.

Managua. The government of Nicaragua has again formally demanded that the US administration take concrete steps to initiate talks as soon as possible between the two nations to settle outstanding differences and prevent a conflict.

The Nicaraguan state highlights the positive nature of the initiative taken by Mexican Secretary for Foreign Affairs, Jorge Castañeda, thanks to which proposals were unveiled for talks between Nicaragua and the USA. Still, the hole continues, the US administration is doing all it can to drag out the implementation of the agreements reached by J. Castañeda and Secretary of State Haig. The Department of State has refused to set a date for the talks increases concern over the mounting threat to Nicaragua.

The note further stresses that the talks should be held in Mexico and be attended by representatives of that country which has shown willingness to help settle the situation in the region.



The prevailing situation in the Israeli-occupied territory bears witness to the widespread struggle being waged by the Arab Palestinian people against the Israeli occupation forces in defence of their national rights.

In the photo: Israeli troops, armed with American-made armored personnel carrier, patrolling the streets of El Khethi.

## FACTS and EVENTS

① A large batch of contraband, including more than two thousand wristwatches, has been confiscated by customs officers in Manila from a Chinese businessman arriving in the Philippines from Hong Kong.

② A C-130 Hercules cargo plane of the US Air Force was crashed 500 kilometres east of Ankara in Turkey killing all the 28 people on board. The plane was on a flight from Izmir to the military base in Incirlik.

③ Fires broke out in Noire Dame de Paris and the Louvre, the two main tourist sights in the French capital. They were quickly put out causing only slight damage. There were no casualties.

④ The US Department of State has justified the actions of two US industrial companies in supplying a large amount of enriched uranium needed for the production of nuclear weapons to South Africa. Adm. International, of Washington, and SWUCO, of Rockville, bought natural uranium in Belgium and Switzerland, had it enriched, and later shipped it to Pretoria.

⑤ A trade and payments agreement for 1982 between the USSR and China has been signed in Peking.

## Science and technology



Reinhard Frischknecht, a Swiss eccentric, makes use of his minute bicycle and motorcycle (see photo) in his numbers. He made them himself.

## KEEP SLIM BY COMPUTER

As outlined by "Time" magazine, every year in America some 400 million people are overweight. They are quickly put out causing only slight damage. There were no casualties.



## TUNNEL UNDER MESSINA STRAITS

The idea of linking Sicily with the mainland of Italy is again in the air. The Italian company has submitted a proposal to Parliament for building a tunnel over three kilometres long, 40 metres wide and 25 metres high, under the Straits of Messina.

According to latest experts, to construct it will take eight years and cost 1,500,000 million lire.

## ROSTOW'S CYNICISM

Tokyo. According to a report by a Washington correspondent for the Kyodo Tsushin agency, it has come to light that E. Rostow, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, told the US Senate foreign relations Committee last June that the US atomic bombings of Hiroshima and Nagasaki in 1945 were striking evidence of the possibility of limited nuclear warfare. The Washington hawk cynically charged that not only Japan did survive the bombardment, she also developed into a flourishing nation thereafter.

This is a monstrous statement—how can an American statesman assert anything of the kind, was the indignant reaction of Kosaku Fujimoto, Secretary General of the Hiroshima Council for Banal Atomic and Hydrogen Weapons, in an interview with TASS.

## WHAT IS SWAPO REACHING OUT FOR?

It is now absolutely clear that our 22 years of struggle and the exploits of the heroes who fell for the freedom of the Namibian people were not in vain. SWAPO's main goal today is to eradicate racial discrimination in Namibia and to carry out democratic reforms in the country. Aron Shepho, SWAPO deputy secretary, told an MNK correspondent. Shepho was leading a SWAPO delegation attending a series of events held in connection with the 22nd anniversary of the invitation of the Soviet Union and Africa Solidarity Committee.

Recently we have stopped the struggle against the hated racist regime. Shepho continued, dealing fresh blows at the occupation forces in all directions and in all parts of the country. We are also taking active use of political methods of struggle: much of our work is concentrated on explaining our organization's programme to the masses in Namibia.

Neelvis SERGIYEVA

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

### DRA: MIDDLE AGES ARE OUT FOR GOOD

The Alghans are already experiencing the positive results of the constructive and purposeful policy pursued by the ruling party and the government of the Democratic Republic of Algeria in the interests of the workers and the whole people, writes the NEW TIMES weekly.

For instance, the land and water reform, launched after the 1978 April revolution, meets with the interests of the main mass of peasants and nomads. 700,000 peasant families have been exempted from the payment of tax debts in the past three years. Besides, wages and salaries to low-income workers and employees have been raised. 90 per cent and up to 100 per cent of school-age children are now going to school and more than 500,000 adults are learning to read and write at literacy centres.

At the same time, the Algerian writes, many progressive changes in the Democratic Republic of Algeria are being carried out in a slow pace than planned. This is due to the machinations of the imperialist and reactionary forces which organize, train and arm gangs of bandits to infiltrate the country for mass murder and subversion. But such ploys will not succeed in turning the country back to the Middle Ages.

### LONDON'S HUMANISM IN ULSTER

Under cover of talk on the search for a political settlement the Tory cabinet is taking further steps to strengthen the military-police apparatus in Northern Ireland, writes SOVIETSKAYA INDUSTRIYA. Such is the meaning of the plan for a stop-by-stop granting of internal autonomy to Ulster. Under this arrangement all real power would remain in the hands of London which centralised direct rule in Ulster ten years ago.

The Conservative government continues as before to rely on force and repression, while fully ignoring the acute social and economic problems of Northern Ireland and the growing resistance of the people of Ulster. But London remains true to itself and "humanitarian" plastic bullets while in the streets of North Irish cities the blood of adults and children is spilt, and people are put into blocks without trial or investigation to die there, and no one knows when this terrible tragedy will end, the newspaper says in conclusion.

### AMERICANS FIGHT NUCLEAR THREAT

The ZA RUDEZION newspaper points out that the battle against the nuclear threat has now spread to the United States where a campaign, "Week Against the Threat of Nuclear War", has been held with hundreds of thousands of Americans taking part. It is obvious that the example set by West European peace champions has acted as a catalyst for the peace movement in the United States. Yet, specifically American leaders have played their part.

Ever broader sections of the American public are now aware of the nuclear threat of the armaments with which officials in Washington try to whitewash their militarist policies. Newspapers, magazines and speeches by prominent military specialists point to the fallaciousness of the administration's arguments that it is allegedly ready for disarmament, though first it has to re-arm the country in order to draw level with the Soviet Union.

The strength of the peace movement in Western Europe, in the United States and other countries is a reflection of the widespread response to the Soviet Union's warning of the serious character of the military danger posed by the United States.

### NEW OCCUPATION OF SINAI

When the provisions of the Camp David deal were drawn up, the United States accurately calculated that it would open the way for further American military penetration of the Middle East, writes ZVESTIA. This was Washington's strategic aim, and in order to bring it about Washington set the Egyptian and Israeli leaders down of the negotiating table deliberately leaving a place for itself. The changing of the guard in the Sinai peninsula was specified at a tripartite meeting, with Washington playing the role of corporal in charge. The former has now introduced its own military contingents into the area disguised as multinational forces.

With the withdrawal of the Israeli troops, one occupation is actually replaced by another. By introducing their troops in the peninsula, the American generals have marked it on strategic maps as one of the most important bridgeheads for the rapid deployment force. Even now units of the 82nd American airborne division are being drawn up in the area of Sharm el Sheikh, on important strategic point to the south of Sinai. The Americans link those military actions with their global aims—to subject the oil resources of the Middle and Near East to the direct of the monopolies and to secure the strategic approaches to the north of Africa and to the Persian Gulf and Indian Ocean areas.

### Nailed for 82 hours

Swede Lenart Nilson lay for 82 hours on a suspended nail, sharp ends in a hotel in Klippana, and by so doing made it into the world championship having beaten the record set up by former champion, Brian Ken Owen and Norman Vitor Swinson by one hour.

### Unusual hobby

Frans Grus, from the small town of Grosvetka in the GDR, dedicates his spare time to an unusual hobby. He models figures of animals which lived on the earth many thousands of years ago out of different plastic materials. Such

figure is life-sized. The couple of platyosaurs, his first attempt of sculpting, are nine metres in height.

Frans Grus plans to model several dozen more such figures and to display them in a small park next to his house.

Photo from the magazine "SBS" (GDR)



## VIEWPOINT

## What has Nguyen Co Thach's trip shown?

Nguyen Co Thach, Minister of Foreign Affairs of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam, has recently ended his tour of Western Europe. He visited Paris, Stockholm, Brussels and Bonn and met leading figures at the European Economic Community.

Nguyen Co Thach's itinerary provides some indication of his country's intentions: namely its desire to strengthen and develop, on an equitable and mutually profitable basis, all-round relations with countries belonging to different socio-political formations, in other words to conduct a policy of peaceful co-existence.

The outcome of Nguyen Co Thach's tour has shown that France, Sweden, Belgium and the FRG are interested in the development of relations with Vietnam. Let us not forget that Sweden, following in France's footsteps, announced its diplo-

matic recognition of a sovereign state in the north of Vietnam—the Democratic Republic of Vietnam—in 1969.

"The culmination of a growing dialogue between the two countries" is how France-Press described the current French-Vietnamese talks in Paris. Nguyen Co Thach said at a press conference in Paris that the two sides had agreed to hold regular consultations on political problems at ministry of foreign affairs level. Agreements were reached on cooperation in the fields of trade, agriculture, light industry, power engineering and transport.

Matters of economic cooperation were also discussed in the other West European capitals.

Nguyen Co Thach's current trip has important political significance. It is so clear that Washington and Peking are working hard to isolate the

countries of Indochina, the DRV included, in the political arena. But the discussions of the international problems by Vietnamese minister of foreign affairs during his visits to West European capitals point rather to the active participation of the DRV in the political life of the world.

Nguyen Co Thach explained to the West Europeans that the whole responsibility for the current tension in South-East Asia lay with the Chinese leadership who, by conducting a hegemonic and expansionist policy, create an atmosphere of instability and confrontation in the region. As for the DRV, its government has voiced more than once—has the other Indochinese countries, Laos and Kampuchea—its readiness for a dialogue with the ASEAN countries (Indonesia, Malaysia, the Philippines, Thailand and Singapore).

Vietnam wants to settle all outstanding problems at the negotiating table and favours turning South-East Asia into a zone of peace and stability.

During his trip Nguyen Co Thach again emphasized his country's position in case of any conference in Paris that the change in the policy of Thailand and the normalization of the situation on its border with Kampuchea, Vietnam is ready to partially withdraw its troops from the People's Republic of Kampuchea. A full withdrawal, however, would only be possible after China has agreed to sign a non-aggression treaty.

At his press conferences in the West European capitals Nguyen Co Thach specifically stressed the importance of the Soviet initiatives for improving the international climate and pointed to the equitable and disinterested nature of cooperation between the DRV and the USSR. The minister drew attention to the importance of the genuine help that the Soviet Union and other socialist countries give to Vietnam.

Nguyen Co Thach's trip has enabled the peoples of West Europe to get a better understanding of the real goals of the Vietnamese people both as regards the building of a new life at home and their foreign policy.

Finally, the trip has shown that socialist Vietnam enjoys high prestige in the international arena.

Mikhail ILYINSKY



## Round the Soviet Union

● IT HAS BEEN DECIDED TO BUILD A HEALTH-RESORT ON THE RUZA RIVER IN THE MOSCOW REGION, FOR 25,000 PEOPLE. The region is noted for its mineral springs and picturesque landscapes. Health-resorts in this part of the Soviet Union are very popular.

● LITHUANIAN FOLK ART IN ALL ITS RICHNESS AND VARIETY IS ON VIEW AT AN EXHIBITION OF DECORATIVE AND APPLIED ARTS, WHICH HAS OPENED IN VILNIUS. On display are textiles and ceramics as well as items made out of metal, wood, glass and leather and intended for the interior decoration of public buildings, hospitals, educational establishments and homes.

● WORK IS NEARING COMPLETION ON THE UCHADZHN KAS DEPOSIT IN THE EASTERN KARAKUM DESERT. It is planned to pump the gas into the Asla-Cantre from a pipeline by next year. Once in operation the Uchadzhn and other deposits will help boost gas output in Turkmenia in the fifth five-year plan period to 81-83,000 million cubic metres.

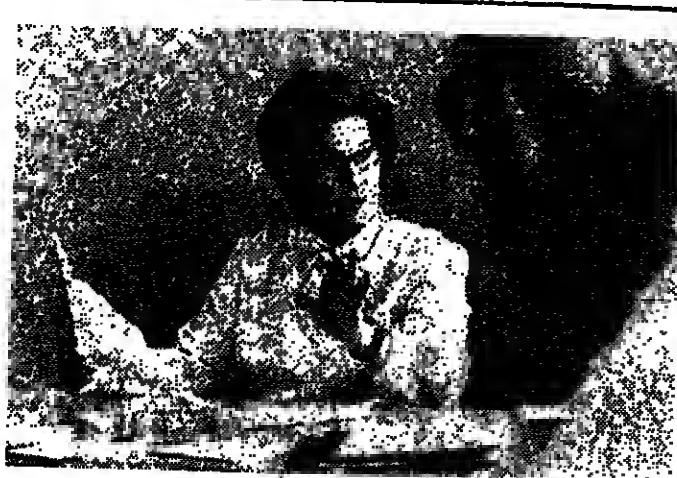
● AN EXHIBITION ORGANIZED BY THE STATE MUSEUM OF PALEKH ART (MINIATURES IN LACQUER) IS NOW ON IN TASHKENT. There are nearly 200 exhibits on show including examples of work by the founders of the Palekh school—Yvan Golikov, Ivan Bekanov, the Zubkov brothers and Kelukhins who brought international fame to the Russian village of Palekh.

● WORK HAS BEEN COMPLETED ON NEW RESIDENTIAL AREAS IN TALLINN, CAPITAL OF ESTONIA. Shops and kindergartens were given priority in the architects' plans. Such a comprehensive build-up of residential areas is now under way in many towns.

● SCIENTISTS AT THE KNAROV INSTITUTE OF MECHANIZATION AND ELECTRIFICATION OF AGRICULTURE have developed an original walking ladder, which resembles a motor escalator and can be used for handling goods on an incline.

Moscow's Pirogov Central Institute for Traumatology and Orthopedy (CITO) is well known in this country and abroad. This institute is engaged in a search for the best methods of preventing and reducing the consequences of injuries. Among its recent achievements are the use of polymers in orthopedy, the use of ultrasound in the treatment of injuries, and of radio-prosthesis for the hip joint.

The institute's own buildings contain a 500-bed clinic with a secondary school for injured children, therapeutic physical training facilities, several swimming pools and a big gymnasium. There is a special factory at the institute which makes artificial limbs and joints, including limbs



Professor Zoya Mironova.

## A RETURN TO NORMAL LIFE

Incorporating manipulators. Many a valuable innovation has seen the light of day in this factory.



An operation in progress at one of the Institute's theatres.

The institute has a staff of 1,300 people. Professor Zoya Mironova is the chief of the section dealing with ballet and athletic injuries. Among her patients have been such famous personalities as Natalia Shaposhnikova, one of the winners of the gymnastic team event at the 22nd Olympics, and Alla Mikhailenko, leading soloist with the Bolshoi ballet company. Injuries are a matter of course for people in such professions.

Zoya Mironova succeeds not only in saving her patients from becoming cripples, she also enables them to pursue their usual occupations—while athletes and dancers are able to take up again their creative careers by having suppleness and elegant movement returned to their bodies.

One of her patients was Zinida Kurilyeva, an international master of parachuting. It was difficult to put this athlete back on her feet: she had made an unsuccessful jump when her parachute failed to open. But Zoya Mironova appears to have achieved the impossible. Today, Zinida Kurilyeva again takes part in competitions.



Zinida Kurilyeva stands with her usual precision.

## ELECTRIC BUS ON THE LINE

The first batch of passenger buses has been manufactured at the Rigo bus factory. The electric automobile does not differ in its appearance from

conventional Lavalje minibuses, yet it produces no noise or exhaust, making the passengers feel more comfortable. The new Lavalje RAP-220s

will be used in Moscow as shuttle minibuses. The bus develops a speed of 60 km per hour which is quite sufficient for city transportation. The accumulator batteries need recharging after a 70-kilometre run.

## Fish life in the Bratsk Sea

Fish stocks of the Bratsk Reservoir—the largest of the Siberian river reservoirs—are to be supplemented by 50 million caviar and pelyad larvae. Reproduction of valuable species of fish is carried out at the reservoir on an industrial basis.

The first larvae of Belkal caviar were brought to the man-made sea at the Bratsk power station dam about fifteen years ago. Over this period a new species of fish has been bred which is called the Bratsk omul. It is larger than its Belkal equivalent and has established its own spawning grounds in the Kaitol and Belaya rivers.

A special fish breeding factory has been built at the reservoir. Besides omul, pelyad are also bred in its incubators. To date pelyad larvae have been provided from other reservoirs though soon they too will be reproduced at Bratsk. The factory has a 70-hectare nursery to speed up the process of stocking the reservoir. One more new settler, the Belkalurgeon, is expected this year.

## Refrigerator for Urengoi

Delivering blue fuel from the northern areas of this country is a complicated task. Gas tends to heat up when pumped causing paraffin to flow and pipelines to shrink. A device jointly designed at a number of institutes and bureaus of the Ministry of Chemical Engineering and manufactured at the Frunze engineering amalgamation in Sumy, in the Ukraine, will help overcome these difficulties.

The design is in many ways similar to that of the domestic refrigerator, only an evaporator, equal to a five-storey building in height, is substituted for the freezer section. The gas to be transported is cooled in the evaporator to the required temperature by means of a propane-butane mixture. It is circulated by a turbo-compressor unit propelled by an aeroplane engine.

The device which has already been sent to the Urengoi experimental gas-cooling station will save almost 1.5 million rubles every year.

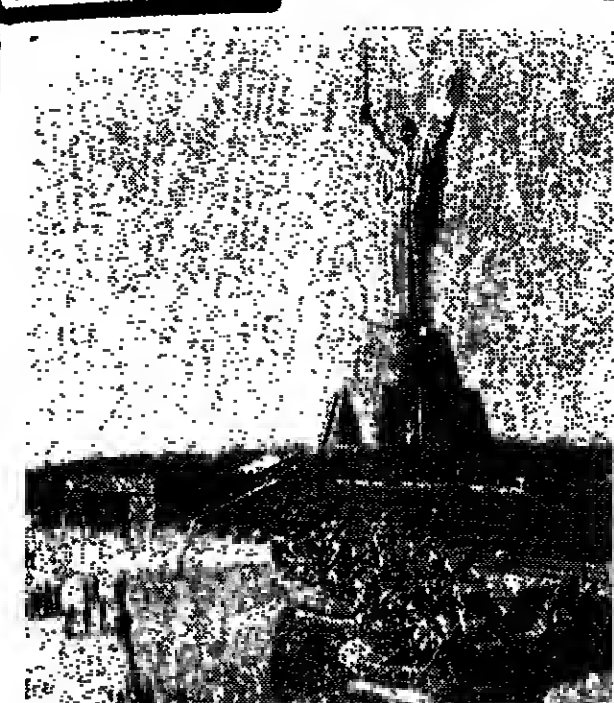
The resources of Urengoi alone—one of the Tyumen gas giants—are such that they can cater both for the country's internal requirements and for export for many years to come, Sumbatov emphasizes. Overall gas resources are estimated here in tens of billions of cubic metres. The annual gas delivery of 40,000 million cubic metres stipulated in the contract forms but a small part of the deposit.

## JOURNALISM AND SOVIET LITERATURE

Some writers, particularly those of the younger generation, have a condescending attitude towards journalism, writes Armonion author Vardges Petrosyan in LITERATURNAYA GAZETA. As a rule many authors start off writing for a paper or magazine but then, having made their way into "big prose", they begin, as they say, to write for eternity. In fact, however, things eluded rather differently. Journalism has at all times helped writers to get closer to life and lifts them out of their subjective rut into the wide world around them. I am sure that none of the classical authors, who wrote for eternity, they wrote for their contemporaries and, consequently, for ages to come.

I like Yuri Bondarev's novel "The Choice" because of its passionately journalistic character. Rather than weakening the novel, this quality enhances it. You believe more in a writer when he openly and unambiguously defends his principles and the interests of his people. Try and exclude the colourful journalist's subject of space exploration from Chingiz Aitmatov's "The Day That Lasts Longer Than an Age" and you will find you cannot do it, because it is a theme that runs all the way through the novel thanks to which even the events of a small settlement in the steppe take on a global dimension.

## Places to visit



## A monument to heroes

Pechersk is one of the oldest districts in Kiev. Walking downhill towards the city centre is like feeling through a history book—one passes so many monuments and memorials.

One year ago, on May 9, 1981, a memorial complex "The Ukrainian Museum of the Great Patriotic War 1941-1945" was opened in Pechersk. It is difficult to visualize Kiev today without the 82-metre-high statue of the Motherland rising on the slopes of the Dnipro. This statue made of alloy metal, designed by a group of architects from Kiev and Moscow, has become a symbol of the capital of the Soviet Ukraine.

## THE ART OF MAKING WINDMILLS

Are in hand Novgorod restorers worked on an early 20th-century windmill brought to the Vostokvay woodwork museum from the remote village of Solovki.

There used to be thousands of windmills in the Novgorod Region (North-Western RSFSR). Now they are rare and falling into disrepair through futility.

To ensure that the mill would remain standing for a long time, the restorers had to learn some of the wood-processing secrets known to our ancestors. It might

seem a simple thing, for example, to saw a log into a board, but the old carpenters knew that a saw crosses the fibres in the wood and that the resulting crack lets through water. A building made out of such material would not stand up long. The craftsmen therefore resorted to extra steps. They were also fussy as to choice of material. The best material for windmills was a pine tree growing on a low hill, many-layered and without branches. It had to be kept under cover for several years before being used.

## 'Treatment' for boreholes

When there is no noise at the oil rig it means something is wrong. A crack in the borehole wall is a frequent emergency. Drilling can be continued only when it is filled with cementing solution. This is a time and labour consuming operation.

Leningrad chemists have now produced a rapidly setting mixture, "Lalsem", which greatly speeds up the borehole "treat-

ment". The new method also reduces cement consumption by 30 times and is a highly reliable. Another important factor is that the mixture consists of components which are produced on quite a wide scale in our country.

The new product has earned good references from prospectors in the Ukraine and Central Asia where it has been tested.

## MOUNTAIN MUSEUM

The photograph album of the Edvard Pangani family who have been farmers for several generations back will be one of the exhibits at a museum which is about to be opened in Svaneti, a small area of Georgia on the southern slopes of the Great Caucasus Ridge. Photographs, documents and other items displayed in the museum illustrate the great changes which have taken place in this mountain land over the lifetime of one generation.

Svaneti, lying at an altitude of over 3,000 metres above sea level, was one of the most backward areas of Georgia prior to the 1917 Socialist Revolution. Edvard's parents—like all the Svanetians, a small ethnographic group—were engaged in livestock breeding and handicrafts. In

those days there was only one self-educated doctor for the whole area, and most of the population could not read or write.

The land has changed beyond recognition during the Soviet period. A motor way has been built to Svaneti, and aircraft and helicopters connect the area with Tbilisi, capital of Georgia. Industrial plants, livestock breeding complexes and the large hydropower station, the largest in the Caucasus, have been built there.

Edvard Pangani is a qualified agronomist. All his children have received education: his eldest daughter, Elvi, is a schoolteacher; one of his sons, Gela, is a doctor in the district hospital; and the other, Gela, is a geologist.

## Science and technology

## METALLIC LUBRICANTS

Scientists at Gmel University suggested to add metal powder to greases in order to extend the life of friction joints. True, they required metal in its amorphous phase.

When, added to grease, the powder made out of such alloys very soon turns into tiny balls which reduce the friction ratio two to fourfold. The new lubricants have been tested at the Research Institute for Bearings and are recommended for wide use in industry.

## A NEW FIBRE

The new artificial fibre synthesized at the Institute of Macromolecular Compounds in the Ukraine can withstand even the harshest acids of a copper smelter. Made from a new class of heat-resistant polymers, it features properties which are absent in other materials of vegetable or animal origin.

"Aimik" is virtually the only fibre which withstands for a long time ultraviolet and radioactive radiation. Plus the ability to withstand temperatures up to +400°C and its dielectric pro-

perties and you will imagine the tremendous scope of its application in science and technology. It can be used for heat and electric insulation, for heat-resistant cloth in metallurgy, as filter for hot gases and aggressive liquids. It is also a promising material for making glass plastic parts—lightweight filters in structures which will be operated for a long time at high temperatures.

## THE CARPATHIANS CLIMB UPWARDS

The Carpathians have grown by about thirty metres over the past one million years, according to Lvov scientists. In the Ukraine, who reached this conclusion after comparing modern research data with that obtained half a century ago.

The mountains rise at a speed of several millimetres every century, while the Polesya and Trans-Carpathian Depression go down at the same speed.

The results of the scientists' measurements are entered on a map compiled at the Ukrainian Institute of Ecology and Geochemistry of Combustible Minerals. In time it will form part of the large-scale tectonic map of the Balkans and the Carpathians being prepared by surveyors and geophysicists of several countries. The research will facilitate more efficient prospecting for oil, gas, sulphur and other deposits.

## Armenia and English Literature

The collection of English literary tales, which has been put out in Soviet Armenia, is the concluding volume in a series of books designed to acquaint the young readers of that Transcaucasian republic with the best of English literature for children.

English classical literature, including literature for children, has always attracted the attention of Armenian translators and publishers. The works of Shakespeare, Byron, Shelley, Oscar Wilde and Thomas Hardy were put out in large editions even in the immediate post-war period.

Works by 20th-century authors published over recent years include novels and stories by John Galsworthy, James Joyce, Graham Greene and Somerset Maugham.

The Shakespearian Centre, part of the Armenian Academy of Sciences has started putting out a ten-volume collected works by the great playwright.

Young Leningraders take their first steps in art at the Hermitage art studio, which enrolls children from the age of five.

The children's vision of the world is reflected in their works, many of which have been displayed at various exhibitions in the country and abroad. Once a year the young artists exhibit at the Hermitage itself.

In the photo: Seven-year-old Kalya Panikhanova, from the No. 79 kindergarten in Kalinin district, puts the finishing touches to an illustration for a fairy tale, eight-year-old Yuliy Nikitina's "Autumn in Leningrad".

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## VIEWPOINT

## INDUSTRY: SUCCESS

## AND SETBACKS

The USSR Central Board of Statistics has published a report, "The Results of the Fulfilment of the State Plan by Industry in the First Quarter of 1982". Leonid Umansky, Cand. of Sci. (Econ.), Head of the Board's Statistical Information Department, comments on the report as follows:

Soviet industry has fulfilled the state plan for the first quarter of 1982 in the production volume and in the output of essential goods. Profits have increased. Compared with the same period in last year, the volume of industrial production has increased throughout the quarter by 2.1 per cent, including in March—by 3.7 per cent. There has been an increase in the production of the most important types of goods—a 7 per cent increase in gas; 8 per cent in metal-cutting tools (including a 11 per cent increase in the output of numerically controlled machines); 5 per cent in instruments and automatic machines; 8 per cent in computer technology; 4 per cent in agricultural machines; 8 per cent in machines for cattle-breeding and for the production of fodder; 8 per cent in glass and crystal ware; 17 per cent in colour TV sets; 10 per cent in motorcycles and mopeds; 4 per cent in linoleum; and, finally, a 6 per cent increase in the production of fish, including farmed fish.

All this was achieved in the face of the numerous difficulties experienced by Soviet industry in the first quarter of the year. As a result of the drought some hydroprojects in the USSR work below capacity and this has created difficulties with electricity supplies. The light and food industries were adversely affected by shortages of agricultural raw materials also caused by last year's drought.

In the first quarter of 1982, the plan for sales was overfulfilled by all the constituent republics. As compared with the first quarter of last year, the volume of production in many republics considerably increased; for instance, in the Armenian SSR it went up by 6.1 per cent; in the Azerbaijan SSR, by 5.4 per cent; in the Georgian SSR, by 5 per cent; in the Moldavian SSR, by 5 per cent, and in the Byelorussian SSR, by 4.8 per cent. In other words, the growth in these republics was higher than the average throughout the country. This is but one example of the improvements that have been achieved in the distribution of productive forces on the basis of further specialization and the proportionate development of the economy of the constituent republics within a single national economic complex for the country as a whole.

70 per cent of all increases in industrial output was attained by greater productivity. In the first quarter of this year, Soviet industry installed more than 1,300 mechanized assembly and automatic production lines, while 900 factory shops and production areas were mechanized and automated. A new, more characteristic of the present day was added to the list of the most important types of industrial production—microelectronics. Semiconductor devices, microcomputers, and other electronic equipment are being produced in ever-increasing quantities.

## FROM THE SOVIET PRESS

## SOVIET GAS INDUSTRY

A sudden change of accent in the location of resources has overtaken the Soviet Union's comparatively young gas industry, writes the SOTSIALISTICHESKAYA INDUSTRIYA newspaper. "Blue fuel" deposits in the Stavropol Territory, the Samlov Region and in the Ukraine have ended their once leading role in resources in Western Siberia. The gigantic deposits which have been discovered in the North of the Tyumen Region—in Medvezhye, Urengoi, Yamburgskoye, Zapolyarnoye, Komsomolskoye, Gribinskoye, as well as in the Vuktyl field in the Komi ASSR, and the deposits in Turkmenia, Uzbekistan and near Orenburg require quite a new development approach. The main difficulty concerns the transportation of the gas from the Far North to the Urals and to the country's central regions. Thousands of kilometres of pipelines had to be laid across sparsely or uninhabited areas, dozens of compressor stations were built in harsh climatic and difficult geological conditions.

The Urengoi deposits now supply over 300 million cubic metres of gas for the daily requirements of industry. The eleven five-year plan provides for the development of new deposits, for the building and commissioning of 20,000 kilometres of main pipelines and 232 compressor stations.

## KEEPING THE SEAS CLEAN

The Soviet Union is washed by 14 seas and has almost 70,000 km of coastline. VODNYE TRANSPORTY (Water Transport) is publishing a series of articles on the state of the seas and the measures being taken to keep them clean.



